

Park City and Center Creek (1904-1908). They occupied the same house that Clarence's parents had lived in.

In 1912, Willard and Clarence and their family along with 20 other families from Wasatch County and the East, were persuaded to sell their homes and go to settle a place on the reservation in Duchesne County, which they named Fruitland, Utah. They took up homesteads where they were going to cultivate a wonderful soil which was supposed to be completely supplied with irrigation water. The water was not there as promised and the men had to walk for about 20 miles to get it. They lived there for twelve years and worked very hard. There was very little equipment. One disappointment after another followed. Willard became the owner of 160 acres but finally had to sell all but 39 acres.

In the fall of 1924, they gave up on the reservation and moved back to Daniel where he farmed. In their later years they moved to Heber.

Their children are: William Claude, Viola, Willard Ores, Lora Ann, Joseph Keith, Charles Eldred, Sarah Theora.

#### JAMES T. AND ELIZA JANE SMITH IVIE

Eliza Jane Smith was born May 26, 1852, in Winter Quarters, Pottawattomie County, Iowa. She was a daughter of Jackson and Mary Owens Smith. In 1867 she married Jack Merrill. They were later divorced. She married James Thomas Ivie in Scipio. He was born December 27, 1850, in the old fort at Provo.

Jackson and Mary Owens received the gospel from Elders of the LDS Church and moved from Iowa to Nebraska. In April 1866, they started for Utah with one ox team and few supplies and clothes and food they could take. At night the company would make an encampment and after supper stories were told. Singing and dancing were also part of the entertainment.

Sometimes white persons were seen that had been scalped by Indians. Eliza Jane said it made her blood run cold to see those sights. Many times they wondered if it was really worth while. They would then kneel down and pray to Heavenly Father to guide them right and help them to reach Utah safely.

When they reached Fort Laramie they camped there for awhile. During this time

the Indians opened fire on the fort. The soldiers returned the fire and after many weary hours, drove the Indians away. After things had quieted down, some of the young girls went out and took the moccasins from the dead Indians' feet and put on their own shoeless feet. Eliza said her feet would be bleeding and sore at night.

The men would go out early in the morning to kill animals for meat for their families and the women and girls would gather berries. John and Mary and their 11 children arrived in Utah in September 1866. The parents had brought cows along so had milk and butter to use with their flour and meal.

They had a one-room log house with a fireplace in one end, dirt floor and a rough lumber table and corn stalks for a mattress. But anything was good for shelter.

In 1867, Eliza married Jack Merrill and they had a baby girl July 7, 1868, whom they named Edith. They were later divorced.

She came with her parents, the Jackson Smiths, (Jackson Smith's mother was a cousin of the Prophet Joseph Smith) to Midway and stayed two years then moved to Scipio.

Three years later she married James T. (Thomas) Ivie in Scipio. He freighted to Pinoche, Nevada. He was born December 27, 1850, in the old fort at Provo. In 1887, James T. and Eliza moved to Daniels Canyon near by where Acorn Inn is now located. They had four children and Edith now. Jim Tom as he was called would go into the Bear River country and haul lumber and timber to make a living for his family. They lived in the canyon for years and then moved to Daniel to land west of where her sister Rachel Orgill and Mark lived. They sold fruit from the orchard of apples and plums they planted and had butter and eggs to sell. Eliza and her girls picked hops in the fall of the year to sell to Mark Jeffs for 15 cents a pound.

She knit all their stockings and sewed all their clothes by hand until she got a sewing machine.

Their children were: Elizabeth, Lydia, Louise, Don C., Grace, Walter, and Blanch.

#### JOSEPH JACOB JR. AND LUCY BAKER JACOB

Joseph Jacob Jr. was born August 1, 1867, at Snyderville, Utah, a son of Joseph and Ellen Gerber Jacob Sr. (Joseph Jacob Sr.

ire on the fort. The fire and after many Indians away. After noon, some of the young took the occasions from and put on their own said her feet would be night.

out early in the morn- meat for their families girls would gather berries and their 11 children September 1866. The cows along so had milk in their flour and meal. om log house with a dirt floor and a rough stalks for a mattress. d for shelter.

ried Jack Merrill and July 7, 1868, whom they were later divorced. parents, the Jackson Smith's mother was a (et Joseph Smith) to two years then moved

she married James T. Cipio. He freighted to he was born December at Provo. In 1887, moved to Daniels Can- orn Inn is now located. Jim and Edith now. Jim d would go into the and haul lumber and g for his family. They years and then moved st of where her sisterark lived. They sold of apples and plums butter and eggs to girls picked hops in the to Mark Jeffs for 15

ockings and sewed all until she got a sewing

re: Elizabeth, Lyda, Walter, and Blanch.

#### JR. AND LUCY JACOB

was born August 1, Utah, a son of Joseph Sr. (Joseph Jacob Sr.



was the son of Norton Jacob). He married Lucy Amanda Baker, April 21, 1897. Joseph Jr. died September 25, 1931, at Chapin, Idaho.

Joseph Jacob Jr. was the oldest son and second child of Joseph Jacob, Sr., who was born in Nauvoo, Ill., May 26, 1842, and Ellen Gerber Jacob, who was born in Huntsville, Ala., September 26, 1847. Joseph Jacob Sr. was the son of Norton Jacob who was born August 11, 1804, in Sheffield Berkshire County, Mass., and his wife, Emily Heaton Jacobs of Montpelier, Vt., who were some of the pioneers who came into Utah in 1847 and were early settlers in Glenwood in Southern Utah for a number of years. Here Joseph Jr. had close contact with his grandparents until they died. He learned many valuable lessons from them.

Joseph Jr.'s parents lived in Snyderville a few years and then moved to Midway and he returned with them and attended school under Attewell Wooton. He was a very studious and brilliant student. When not in school he worked and played as other children.

Before he had completed his schooling at Midway his parents moved to Daniel Ward where they built a good frame home in the canyon, which Jodie, as he was called, plastered. The urge to continue his education was strong so because the opportunity for schooling was not good in Daniel, he went to Heber and did chores for a Mr. Cummings for board and room that he might continue his schooling and finish the grades.

During his young manhood he worked with his father at logging and in sawmills. Always, he had the determination to get more education so he herded sheep and borrowed money to be able to continue. He was a student, under Karl G. Maeser at Brigham Young Academy at Provo.

Education came easy for him and he used

his talents in helping other students to understand their lessons. He taught school in Daniel Ward, one of the several places where he taught. He also filled a 31 month mission to Switzerland and Germany.

He became a farmer and dairyman, moving to Chapin, Idaho, in 1916. He died there September 25, 1931.

Joseph Jr. and Lucy had one son, Joseph Reed.

#### THOMAS H. AND AGNES SWAIN JONES



Thomas H Jones was born February 24, 1879, at Uintah, Utah. He was the son of John T. Jones, a native of Wales and Margaret Irvin from Pittsburg, Pa. Married Agnes Swain in 1903 at Daniel. She was a daughter of Robert and Sophia Swain. Agnes died August 5, 1958 at Daniel. Tom died September 2, 1961, in Salt Lake City.

Soon after the Union Pacific and the Central railroads were joined at Promontory Point by the driving of the Golden Spike, John T. Jones, who was born in Wales, and his wife, Margaret Irvin and their living children arrived in Utah from Pittsburgh, Pa. They settled at Uintah, a small settlement in the Weber River bottoms near Ogden.

They lived in a dirt roofed house with a dirt floor and John got work with the railroad. The pay was low. They went through all the rigors of pioneering that the early settlers endured. Later on John and one son homesteaded land on what is now the Hill Field Air Base where only dry land wheat could be raised.

When Tom was eight years old, his father died leaving his wife with a family to raise. She never married again. Tom worked at any kind of work for the neighbors, to help a little but his mother managed somehow. Later he got a job as janitor at the frame